COMMENTS REGARDING DRAFT MIL-STD-2500B DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1996

Originator

ED **Editors**
FWG **Format Working Group**
JH **Jody Hencin**
JM **Joe Muchnij**
NIMA **NIMA/SUAD**
NSIF **NSIF Study Draft 0.92**

Disposition

I - **Incorporated**
IM - **Incorporated with modifications**
NI - **Not incorporated**
NA - **No action suggested by originator**
OBE - **Overcome by events, not incorporated**

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NIMA			General Change	Since backward compatibility to 1.1 has been removed, we would like to see 1.1 compatibility removed from the JIEO 9008 also. This would keep the documentation aligned.		
NIMA			General Comment	We suggest implementing some type of comment resolution procedure - something similar to an informal SD-1 coordination. The comment resolution could be in the form of a document or a TEM, but would allow the community to see what comments were accepted/unaccepted and the rationale behind the decision.		
NIMA			General Comment	We would like to see some type of cost impact process implemented prior to changing the standards. This could be some type of a CCB process where cost impacts are considered during the decision making process.		
JH			General Questions	RFC 950051 proposes the addition of integrity seals for NITF files that bind headers and subheaders to the object of data the headers and subheaders represent. (1) How does this fit in with BIIF? (2) How will this effect backward compatibility? (3) Will the seals be required or optional? (4) Why is it necessary to have seals on each object as well as on the entire file? (5) How useful are object seals?		
JH			General Comment	Should we have a 3D or 2D view of imagery. In our opinion, the world is represented as 3D and we need to build a format that supports 3D. 2D is just a subset of this more general case.		
JH			General Comment	Although NITF was originally not a primary distribution format, many end users have no other means of getting data and therefore we must develop a format that meets the needs of end users.		
JH			General Comment	NITF has become a primary distribution format, and users don't know what they are getting most of the time. The data must describe itself to users - a very object oriented point of view.		
JH			General Comment	The format needs to accommodate rapidly increasing accuracies. GPS measurements are yielding centimeter accuracies or better. Refinement is still advancing - and rapidly. Support data formats should never limit accuracy. Must ensure the format provides sufficient digits of precision to allow for the future improvements. The old precision limits are not sufficient.		
JH			General Question	What about actual multi-sensor image mosaic products - how is this able to be represented in this specification? How do we fit the geometry of this type of NITF SDE in the future SDE?		
JH			General Comment	We feel there is a need for a radiometry tag - this tag can greatly effect the perceived image quality.		
JH			General Comment	Why are we restricted to 34 bit integers - 64 bits are becoming common and this specification will have to move into that future.		
JH			General Comment	The format for tags needs to be one that will support accuracy prediction (error propagation). Absolute / Relative CE90 is good for 2D maps and orthorectified images. Absolute / Relative CE90/ LE90 is minimum requirement for elevation data.		
JH			General Comment	For specifying associated image/ground coordinates: Absolute CE90/LE90 is minimum requirement for all ground coordinates. Correlation in ground measurements may be required. One sigma pixel uncertainty is minimum requirement for all image coordinates. 2 x 2 covariance is preferred for image coordinates.		
JH			General Questions	Why are the bitmaps being eliminated? How are bitmaps to be handled? Will the CGM specification be expanded to include them?		
JH			General Question	What is the purpose of defining a bounding box for CGMs?		
JM			General Comment	I suggest that you define, in one location, that *spaces* are BCS spaces (0x20), and remove the definition from all other occurrence of the word.		
JM			General Comment	Remove the differences between where *Registered Extensions* and *Controlled Extensions* may be place (see paragraph 5.8.1.2 - we discussed this at the NTB meeting).		
JM			General Comment	Incorporate Steve Kerr's improved discussion of Extensions (also from the NTB meeting).		
JM			General Comment	Make the Standard more consistent - either remove the Geospatial Extensions, or include similar detail for all extensions (Especially the Airborne SAR Extensions).		

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
FWG	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Include the complete and current list of all non-government documents from the 12 Dec 96 updated version of the NSIF in 2500B			
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL RADIO	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	CCIR Recommendation 601-1	ITU-BT Recommendation 601-5	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Delete text	CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ITU-R RECM 601-2: Encoding Parameters of Digital Television for Studios - Section 11F - Digital Methods of Transmitting Television Information	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	CCITT Recommendation T.4	ITU-T T.4 (1993.03) AMD2 08/95	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO/OSI 7498: Open Systems Interconnection	ISO/IEC 7498-1: Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Basic reference model, Part 1: The basic model; 1994-11-00	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO 8601: 1988(E): Data element and Exchange Formats Information Exchange; Representation of Dates and Times	ISO 8601: Data element and Exchange Formats Information Exchange; Representation of Dates and Times; June 1988	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ISO 8879: Information Processing - Text and Office Systems - Standard Generalised Mark-up Language (SGML), 1986	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ISO/IEC 9069: SGML Document Interchange format, 1988	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO 10918-1: Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images	ISO/IEC 10918-1: Information Technology; Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images: Part 1: Requirements and Guidelines; February 1994	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO 10918-3: Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images	ISO/IEC 10918-3: Information Technology; Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images; Part 3: Extensions	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ISO/IEC 10918-4: Information Technology; Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images; Part 4: Registration Procedures for JPEG Profile, APPn Marker, and SPIFF Profile ID Marker	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO 11172: Information Technology - Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio for Digital Storage Media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s	ISO 11172-2: Information Technology - Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio for Digital Storage Media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s; Part 2: Video	Editor's note: should 1,5 be 1.5?
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO 12087-5: Basic Imagery Interchange Format	ISO 12087-5: Information Technology; Computer Graphics and Image Processing and Interchange; Part 5: Basic Imagery Interchange Format; mm, 199x	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO/IEC 8632: 1992: Information Technology; Computer Graphics; Metafile for storage and Transfer of Picture Description	ISO/IEC 86321 AMD 2: Information Technology; Computer Graphics; Metafile for storage and Transfer of Picture Description; Amendment 2: Application Structuring Extensions; July 1995	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Change text	ISO/IEC 1381: Information Technology; Generic Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio Information	ITU-T H.262 ISO/IEC 13818-1: Information Technology; Generic Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio Information; Part 1: Systems	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ITU-T H.262 ISO/IEC 13818-2: Information Technology; Generic Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio Information; Part 2: Video	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 2.3, Non-Government Publications.	Add text		ITU-T H.262 ISO/IEC 13818-3: Information Technology; Generic Coding of Moving Pictures and Associated Audio Information; Part 3: Audio	
FWG	I	Paragraph 3, DEFINITIONS	Validate the definitions and acronyms with those contained in the 12 Dec 96 version of NSIF. These should be consistent between both documents.			
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		API: Application Program Interface	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	BCS-A: Basic Character Set - Alphanumeric Format	BCS-A: Basic Character Set - Alphanumeric	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		BCS-E: Basic Character Set - Extended	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	BCS-N: Basic Character Set - Numeric Format	BCS-N: Basic Character Set - Numeric	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		BE: Basic Encyclopedia	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	BIIF: Basic Imagery Interchange Format.	BIIF: Basic Imagery Interchange Format. See ISO 12087-5.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	CAT: Scan	CAT scan: Computerized Axial Tomography Scan	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	CCIR: International Radio Consultative Committee		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	CCITT: International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (Organized under the auspices of International Telecommunications Union (ITU))		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		CCS: Common Coordinate System	
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	CFS: Center for Standards		
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	DISA: Defense Information Systems Agency		
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	DPCM: Differential Pulse Code Modulation		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	EEI: Essential Elements of Information	EEI: (1) External Environment Interface (2)Essential Elements of Information	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		IREP: Image REPresentation	
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	MOA: Memoranda of Agreement		

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	NOSE: NATO Open systems Environment		
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	NSIF: NATO Secondary Imagery Format		
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	NSIFS: NATO Secondary Imagery Format Standard		
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	OADR: Originating Agency's Determination is Required		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		OSE: Open System Environment	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	OSI: Open System Interconnect	OSI: Open System Interconnect model	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		RES: Reserved Extension Segment	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	RGB: Red, Green, Blue	RGB: R for Red, G for Green, B for Blue	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		SBND: Graphic Bound	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		SDIF: SGML Document Interface Format	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		SGML: Standardized Graphic Mark-up Language	
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	SID: Secondary Imagery Dissemination		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		SLOC: Graphic Location	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		TBD: To Be Determined	
ED	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Delete text	TAFIM: Technical Architecture framework for Information Management.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	UCS: Universal Character Set	UCS: Universal Multiple Octet Coded Character Set	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		UDHD: User Defined Header Data	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Add text		UDID: User Defined Image Data	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3.1, acronyms	Change text	YCbCr601: Y = Brightness of Signal, Cb = Chrominance (blue), Cr = Chrominance (red) (CCIR 601)	YCbCr601: Y = Brightness of Signal, Cb = Chrominance (blue), Cr = Chrominance (red) (See ITU-BT 601-5)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Band. For the purpose of ….(Synonymous with tile)	Band. A well defined range of wavelengths, frequencies or energies of optical, electric, or acoustic radiation. At the pixel level, a band is represented as one of the vector values of the pixel. For example, a pixel consisting of three band values is a 3-vector pixel.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	3.4 Base Image. For the purpose of MIL-STD-2500, the base image is the principle image of interest or focus for which other data may be inset or overlayed. The NITF file can have none, one, or multiple base images.	3.4 Base Image. The base image is the principle image of interest or focus for which other data may be inset or overlaid. The NITF file can have none, one, or multiple base images.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Basic Character Set (BCS). A subset of the Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP). The Basic Character Set consists of the characters defined in the first row (ros 0x00 of the PMP A-zone. For this reason the first octet normally used to define character positions in the BMP will be omitted when expressing BCS character codes. Valid BCS character codes, therefore, shall range from 0x00 through 0xFF.	Basic Character Set (BCS). A subset of the Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP). The Basic Character Set consists of the characters defined in the first row (row 0x00 of the BMP A-zone. For this reason, the first octet normally used to define character positions in the BMP will be omitted when expressing BCS character codes. Valid BCS character codes, therefore, shall range from 0x00 through 0xFF.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Basic Character Set-Alphanumeric (BCS-A). A subset of the Basic Character Set. The range of allowable characters consists of space through tilde, codes 0x20 through 0x7E	Basic Character Set-Alphanumeric (BCS-A). A subset of the Basic Character Set. The range of allowable characters consists of space through tilde, codes 0x20 through 0x7E, 0x0A, 0x0C, and 0x0D.	
FWG	I	Paragraph 3.6	Add text	Basic Character Set - Alphanumeric (BCS-A). …codes 0x20 through 0x7E	Basic Character Set - Alphanumeric (BCS-A). …codes 0x20 through 0x7E, 0x0A, 0x0C, and 0x0D	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Basic Character Set-Alphanumeric (BCS-A) (non-blank). A subset of the Basic Character Set. The range of allowable characters consists of exclamation point through tilde, codes 0x21 through 0x7E.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Basic Character Set-Numeric (BCS-N). A subset of the Basic Character Set-Alphanumeric. The range of allowable characters consists of minus through "9", codes 0x2D through 0x39, and plus, code 0x2B.	Basic Character Set-Numeric (BCS-N). A subset of the Basic Character Set-Alphanumeric. The range of allowable characters consists of minus through the number "9", BCS codes 0x2D through 0x39, and plus, code 0x2B.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Basic Character Set-Numeric (BCS-N) (integer). A subset of the Basic Character Set-Numeric. The range of allowable characters consists of numbers "0" through "9," codes 0x30 through 0x39.	Basic Character Set-Numeric (BCS-N) (integer). A subset of the Basic Character Set-Numeric. The range of allowable characters consists of numbers "0" through the number "9," BCS codes 0x30 through 0x39.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		BCS Space. BCS code 0x20	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Block. For the purpose of MIL-STD-2500, a block is a rectangular array of pixels. An image consists of the union of one or more non-overlapping blocks. (Synonymous with tile.)	Block. A block is a rectangular array of pixels. (Synonymous with tile.)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Block Image. A blocked image is comprised of the union of one or more non-overlapping blocks. (Synonymous with tiled image.)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Briefing board. A briefing aid that includes an exploited, annotated hardcopy image and other textual and/or graphical material that presents significant intelligence information.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Brightness. An attribute of visual perception, in accordance with which a source appears to emit more or less light. For the purpose of NITFS, ~~a~~ pixel with a larger value is brighter than a pixel with a lower value.	Brightness. An attribute of visual perception, in accordance with which a source appears to emit more or less light. A pixel with a larger value is brighter than a pixel with a lower value.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Broadcast operation. The transmission of information so that it may be simultaneously received by stations that usually make no acknowledgment.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Byte. A sequence of N adjacent binary digits, usually treated as a unit, where N is a non zero integral number. For the purpose of this standard, a byte is defined as an eight-bit octet.	Byte. A sequence of 8 adjacent binary digits.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Character. 1. A letter, digit, or other graphic that is used as part of the organization, control, or representation of data. 2. One of the units of an alphabet. Note: For MIL-STD-2301, a character is an unsigned integer between and including 32 and 126 and is specified in this document using the character array C1, C2, … Cn.	Character. 1. A letter, digit, or other graphic that is used as part of the organization, control, or representation of data. 2. One of the units of an alphabet	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Common Coordinate System. The virtual two dimensional Cartesian-like coordinate space which shall be common for determining the placement and orientation of displayable data.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Conditional. In the context of this standard, a data field type whose existence depends on the value used in a previous field.	Conditional. –A state applied to a NITF header or subheader data field whose existence and content is dependent on the existence and/or content of another field.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Data. Representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means. Any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is or might be assigned.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Data segment. A subheader and associated data.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Effectivity. Some of the capabilities specified in this document are not required as of the issue date of the document. All such capabilities are marked with effectivity numbers, (for example, Effectivity 1). Each effectivity number will be replaced by a specific date in subsequent releases of this document.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Electronic Secondary Imagery. Softcopy secondary imagery which is capable of being stored or transmitted via electronic means. Electronic secondary imagery may contain imagery derived products and associated information as attachments and/or overlays to the main image which can be manipulated by computer hardware and software.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Electronic Secondary Imagery Dissemination. The process of dispersing or distributing electronic secondary imagery using electronic secondary imagery transmission to designated addressees.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Electronic Secondary Imagery Transmission. The process of moving an electronic secondary imagery file from one place to another via an electronic medium over a network, (for example, the mail system or a wide area network), over a time interval ranging from greater than real time to a period of several days, at a level of quality determined by receiver requirements.		
ED	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Gray scale. An optical pattern consisting of discrete steps or shades of gray between black and white.	Grey scale. An optical pattern consisting of discrete steps or shades of grey between black and white.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Image. A representation of physical visualization, for example, a picture. For the purposes of MIL-STD-2500, an image is the computer (digital) representation of a picture. An image is comprised of discrete picture elements called pixels structured in an orderly fashion consisting of pixel value arrays formatted using bands and blocks	Image. A two-dimensional rectangular array of pixels indexed by row and column.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Imagery Associated Data. l. Data which is needed to properly interpret and render pixels. 2. Data which is used to annotate imagery such as text, graphics, etc. 3. Data which describes the imagery such as textual reports; and data which support the exploitation of imagery.	Imagery Associated Data. Data which is needed to properly interpret and render pixels; data which is used to annotate imagery such as text, graphics, etc.; data which describes the imagery such as textual reports; and data which support the exploitation of imagery.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Interface. 1. A concept involving … Mechanical details of plugs, sockets, and pin numbers, etc., can be included within the context of the definition….	Interface. 1. A concept involving … Mechanical details of plugs, sockets, and pin numbers, etc., may be included within the context of the definition….	
FWG	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	International Telecommunication Union (ITU). A civil international organization established to promote standardized telecommunication on a worldwide basis. Note: The CCIR and CCITT are committees under the ITU. The ITU headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland. While older than the United Nations (UN), it is recognized by the UN as the specialized agency for telecommunications.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU). A civil international organization established to promote standardized telecommunication on a worldwide basis. While older than the United Nations (UN), it is recognized by the UN as the specialized agency for telecommunications.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Look-Up Table. A table where each data value of a pixel corresponds to an entry in the table	Look-Up Table. A collection of values used for translating image samples from one value to another. The current sample value is used as an index into the look-up table(s); therefore, the number of entries in each look-up table for a binary image would contain two entries, and each look-up table for an 8-bit image would contain 256 entries. Multiple look-up tables allow for the translation of a 1-vector pixel value to an n-vector pixel value.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Military Grid Referencing System (MGRS). A means of expressing UTM coordinates as a character string, with the 100-kilometer components replaced by special letters (which depend on the UTM zone and ellipsoid). MIL-STD-2500 uses 10-figure Military Grid References which have 15 characters in all, for example 13MCS1234512345.	Military Grid Referencing System (MGRS). A means of expressing UTM coordinates as a character string, with the 100-kilometer components replaced by special letters (which depend on the UTM zone and ellipsoid)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Non-blank. For the purposes of MIL-STD-2500, non-blank indicates that the character space (BCS code 0x20) shall not be used for all entries in the field	Non-blank. Non-blank indicates that the field cannot be filled by the character space BCS code 0x20 but may contain the character space when included with other characters. (embedded blanks)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Open Systems Interconnect model. This model is defined in ISO standard 7498-1.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Pad Pixel. A pixel with sample values that have no significant meaning to the image. Pad pixels are used with block images when either the number of pixel rows in an image is not an integer multiple of the desired number of vertical image blocks, or when the number of pixel columns in an image is not an integer multiple of the desired number of horizontal image blocks. In all cases, the sample values for pad pixels shall not appear within the bounds of significant sample values for pixels which comprise the original image.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Pad Pixel Mask. A data structure which identifies recorded/transmitted image blocks which contain pad pixels. The pad pixel mask allows applications to identify image blocks which require special interpretation due to pad pixel content.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Parity. In binary-coded systems, the oddness or evenness of the number of ones in a finite binary stream. This is often used as a simple error-detection check and will detect (but not correct) the occurrences of any single bit error in the field. Note: By the addition of one extra bit, a bit stream can be forced to a specified parity state.	Parity. In binary-coded systems, the oddness or evenness of the number of ones in a finite binary stream. It is often used as a simple error-detection check and will detect (but not correct) the occurrences of any single bit error in the field	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Pixel. For the purposes of MIL-STD-2500 … to portray a single pixel value (definition 1).	Pixel. A pixel is represented by an n-vector of sample values, where n corresponds to the number of bands comprising the image.	
NSIF	NI	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Red Green Blue (RGB). Components from video standardization.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Required. In the context of MIL-STD-2500, a data field that must be present and filled with valid data or the designated default	Required. A NITF header or subheader field that must be present and filled with valid data.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Resolution. 1. The minimum difference between two discrete values that can be distinguished by a measuring device. Note: High resolution does not necessarily imply high accuracy. 2. The degree of precision to which a quantity can be measured or determined. 3. A measurement of the smallest detail that can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions.	Resolution. 1. The minimum difference between two discrete values that can be distinguished by a measuring device. Note: High resolution does not necessarily imply high accuracy. 2. The degree of precision to which a quantity can be measured or determined. 3. A measurement of the smallest detail that can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. Note: High resolution does not necessarily imply high accuracy.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Sample. For the purpose of MIL-STD-2500, one element in the two-dimensional (column) arrays that comprises a band (component) of the image (synonymous with pixel (definition 1 of pixel above)). In MIL-STD-2500, a sample (pixel) is indexed according to the row and column of the array where it appears. Historically, the row and column indicie is sometimes referred to as line (row) and sample (column).	Sample. The atomic element of an image pixel having a discrete value. One sample from the same location in each band comprising an image will combine to form a pixel.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Add text		Secondary Imagery. Secondary Imagery is digital imagery and/or digital imagery products derived from primary imagery or from the further processing of secondary imagery.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Secondary Imagery Dissemination (SID). The process of post-collection electronic dissemination of Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C^3I) digital imagery and associated data, over a time interval ranging from near-real-time to a period of days, at a level of quality determined by receiver requirements	Secondary Imagery Dissemination (SID). The process of dispersing or distributing digital secondary imagery.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Secondary Imagery Dissemination System (SIDS). The equipment and procedures used in the electronic transmission and receipt of exploited non-original quality imagery and imagery products in other than real or near-real time.	Secondary Imagery Dissemination System (SIDS). The equipment and procedures used in secondary imagery dissemination.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Tile. (See block.) Synonymous with Block	Tile. Synonymous with Block	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Transparent Pixel. A fill pixel within an image block. Transparent pixels are included to ensure that each block is filled with contiguous pixel values, but should be interpreted as having no meaning.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Transparent Pixel Mask. A data structure which identifies image blocks which contain transparent pixels. The transparent pixel mask allows the application to easily identify blocks which require special interpretation due to transparent pixel content.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Change text	Universal Multiple Octet Coded Character Set (UCS). Used for expressing text that must be human readable, potentially in any language of the world. This character set is selected from ISO 10646.	Universal Multiple Octet Coded Character Set (UCS). The Universal Multiple Octet Coded Character Set is used for expressing text that must be human readable, potentially in any language of the world. It is defined in ISO 10646.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Unconstrained Field Values. A field with a fixed length and values that are open. The values are only constrained by the concept of operations.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Universal Character Set (UCS). The UCS is used for expressing text that must be human readable, potentially in any language of the world. This character set is selected from ISO 10646.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 3. definitions	Delete text	Zulu. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Formerly a synonym for Greenwich Mean Time. The date time groups identified within this standard assume the time to be in UTC (Zulu).		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.2, NITF operations concept	Change text	… (EEIs) of a particular requester. The intelligence reports ….	… (EEIs) of a particular requester. Intelligence reports ….	
NSIF	I	FIGURE 1	Change Graphic	Left side order: Primary Imagery, Secondary Imagery, Intel Request Right side: Secondar Imagery	Left side order: Primary Imagery, Intelligence Request, Secondary Imagery Right side: Secondary Imagery	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.2, NITF operations concept	Change text	… "Native$_2$ File Format" refer to files represented in a way potentially unique to the sending (system 1) or receiving (system 2) system. …	… "Native$_2$ File Format" refer to files represented in a way potentially unique to the sending or receiving system. …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.3, Vector product information	Delete text	4.3 Vector product information. TBD.		
ED	I	Paragraph 4.4, NITF design objectives.	Change paragraph number	4.4	4.3	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
ED	I	Paragraph 4.5, NITF general requirements	Change paragraph number	4.5	4.4	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.5, NITF general requirements, subparagraph a	Change text	… including geolocate imagery or image related products in compliance with relevant standards.	… including geolocate imagery or image related products.	
ED	I	Paragraph 4.6, NITF characteristics	Change paragraph number	4.6	4.5	
JM		Paragraph 4.7, Associated segments	Comment	The use of *files* and *header-file* is different from normal and confusing (the NITF *file* is constructed from these segments and components). Why have you changed context without warning?		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.7, Associated segments	Change paragraph number and text	4.7 Associated segments. Associated files shall be grouped in a package by subheader-subfile structure within a header-file, as shown in figure 3.	4.6 Associated segments. Associated files shall be grouped in a package by subheader-data structure within a file, as shown in figure 3.	
NSIF	I	FIGURE 3	Change title	Header-file/subheader-subfile structure	File structure	
NSIF	I	FIGURE 3	Change graphic	Sub-Segment	Segment	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 4.8, Common image coordinate system	Change paragraph number and text	4.8 Common image coordinate system. The NITF Common Coordinate System (CCS) … of displayable data types (for example, images, symbols, extension data, etc.) within …….	4.7 Common coordinate system. The Common Coordinate System (CCS) … of displayable data types within …….	
JM	I	Paragraph 4.8.1, CCS structure, Last sentence	Change text	The quadrant represented by the positive … space for which NITF …	The quadrant represented by the … space in which NITF …	
ED	I	Paragraph 4.8.1, CCS structure,	Change paragraph number and text	4.8.1 CCS Structure. … The intersection of the axes is designated as the origin point with the coordinates (0,0). given the …	4.7.1 CCS Structure. … The intersection of the axes is designated as the origin point with the coordinates (0,0). Given the …	
JM	?	Paragraph 4.8.1, CCS structure,	Remove (duplicated) sentence fragment above Figure 4.			
NSIF	I	Figure 4, CCS Structure	Replace Figure with NSIF Figure B-4. New title is, Common coordinate system example.			
JM	I	Paragraph 4.8.2, Row and column coordinates	Change text	… Other means used to locate displayable data shall be directlry coorrelated to row …	… Other means used to locate displayable data shall be directly correlated to row …	
NSIF	NI	Paragraph 4.8.2, Row and column coordinates	Change text	… and column coordinates. (For example, displayable tagged extension data … column indices.)	… and column coordinates, (e.g., displayable tagged extension data … column indices).	
ED	I	Paragraph 4.8.2, Row and column coordinates	Change Paragraph number	4.8.2	4.7.2	
ED	I	Paragraph 4.8.3, Complexity level constraints	Change Paragraph number	4.8.3	4.7.3	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.1, Fixed fields	Change text	The format contains header, subheader, and data fields. The NITF header … The subheader contains information …	The format contains file header, subheader, and data fields. The NITF file header … A subheader contains information …	
FWG	I	Paragraph 5.1.2, Extension fields	Change text	…while the tagged data segments are intended primarily to provide a vehicle for adding support for new types of data. The “tags” for the tagged records, and tagged segments, will be coordinated centrally to avoid conflicting use.	…while the data extension segments are intended primarily to provide a vehicle for adding support for new types of data. The “tags” for the tagged records will be coordinated centrally to avoid conflicting use.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
JM	I	Paragraph 5.1.2, Extension fields, third sentence and last sentence	Change text	…*while the tagged data segments* are intended primarily to provide a vehicle for adding support for new types of data. The "tags" for the tagged records *and tagged segments* will be coordinated centrally to avoid conflicting use.	…*while the data extension segments* are intended primarily to provide a vehicle for adding support for new types of data. The "tags" for the tagged records will be coordinated centrally to avoid conflicting use.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.3, Supported information types	Change title and text	(1) Supported information types. (2) A NITF file supports …and text segments. (3) It is also possible to provide exact geolocation of image segments using standard mechanisms (see paragraph 5.8). (4) Additional types of information may be included …(DES).(see paragraph 5.7). An item of a standard data type is called a standard data segment. An item of a standard data type defined in a DES is called data extension segment. …	(1) Supported data types. (2) A NITF file supports … and text data segments. (3) delete sentence (4) Additional types of data may be included … (DES).(see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1). Information of a standard data type is called a standard data segment. Information of a type defined in a DES is a data extension segment.	The information that (3) formerly pointed to has been pulled from the document.
FWG		Paragraph 5.1.4, Application Guidance	Change paragraph title	Application guidance..	File structure requirements.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.4, Application Guidance	Change text	(1) The NITF file supports inclusion of standard types of information (2) … possible to include zero, one or multiple items of each … (3)… in the following order: all image items (images), followed by all graphic items (graphics), followed by all text items (documents).	(1) The NITF file supports inclusion of standard data types of information … (2)… possible to include zero, one or multiples of each … (3) … in the following order: all image segments, followed by all graphic segments, followed by all text segments (documents).	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.5, Standard data type subheaders	Change paragraph title and text	Standard data type subheaders. Each individual, standard information item included in a NITF file, such as an image or a graphic, shall be preceded by a "subheader" corresponding to that data type.	Standard data segment subheaders. Each individual, standard data segment included in a NITF file, such as an image or a graphic data segment, shall be preceded by a "subheader" corresponding to that data segment.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.6, Header/Subheader field specification	Change text	(1) Each table includes a mnemonic … the field's NAME with a description … (2) The tagged record extension subheaders (see paragraphs 5.7.2 and 5.7.2.1) are … data extension segment subheader fields (see paragraph 5.7.2.3c) …	(1) Each table includes a mnemonic … the field's NAME, a description… (2) The tagged record extension subheaders (see paragraphs 5.7.1 and 5.7.1.1) are … data extension segment subheader field (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1) …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.1.7	Change text	All data in fields designated BCS-A…	All data in fields designated "BCS-A"…	
JM	I	Paragraph 5.1.7, Field structure and default values, Last sentence	Change text	… either valid data (that is …..	… either meaningful data (that is …	
ED	I	Paragraph 5.1.8, Field types, Last sentence	Change text	However, if the NUMI contains a zero …	However, if the NUMI field contains a zero …	
FWG	I	Paragraph 5.1.9.1a, Bit and byte order	Change text	The default method of recording numeric data on interchange media shall adhere to the "big endian" convention. The default byte ordering for numeric data fields in a given product shall be documented in its product specification.	The method of recording numeric data on interchange media shall adhere to the "big endian" convention.	
JM	I	Paragraph 5.1.9.1b and d, Bit and byte order	Comment	Subparagraph b contains information that belongs in sub-paragraph d (and is partially duplicated there).		

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
FWG	I	Paragraph 5.1.9.1 b and d, Bit and byte order	Move the last two sentences of subparagraph b to the end of subparagraph d.	b Pixel arrays shall be recorded from left to right starting at the top, and non-interlaced raster scanning downward. The top left pixel shall be recorded first, and the bottom right pixel shall be recorded last.	d. Pixel arrays shall be recorded from left to right starting at the top, and non-interlaced raster scanning downward. The top left pixel shall be recorded first, and the bottom right pixel shall be recorded last.	
NSIF		Paragraph 5.1.9.1d, Bit and byte order				Editor's note: The sentences added to this paragraph above do not appear in NSIF. Should they remain in 2500B?
NSIF	NI	Paragraph 5.2, The NITF file header	Change text	… the number and size of information items of each type, such as image segments(s) …..	… the number and size of information items of each type, e.g. image segments(s) …..	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.3, NITF product and overlay concept	Change text	(1)…a single NITF file with multiple images …associated data; and/or a single NITF file with a single image …	(1) …a single NITF file with multiple images …associated data; a NITF file with no image; and/or a single NITF file with a single image … (2) add after last sentence: See paragraph 6.2 and subparagraphs for applying the overly concept to the other two cases.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.3.2, Overlays and display level	Change text	… "stacked" visually when displayed shall be determined by …	… "stacked" visually when displayed is determined by …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.3.3, Display level interpretation	Change text	(1) …precedence of images and graphics when they … (2) An example is provided on figure 7. (3) … items on figure 7, where the list is in the order that the segments were placed in the NITF file containing them. (4) It is emphasized again that data segments are not displayed in the same sequence in which they may appear in the NITF file. (5) … "Attachment levels, which are described next.	(1) …precedence of images and graphics within a NITF file when they … (2) delete sentence (3) … items on figure 7. (4) delete sentence (5) …"Attachment levels."	
JH		Figure 7, CCS Structure	Correct the row and column location for Item K (Arrow 3)			Editor's note: Should the arrow be attached to item H?
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.3.4, Attachment level	Change text	(1) … The attachment level of a display segment … (2) … A segment with Display Level 1 (the minimum … (3) The segment having the minimum display level shall have attachment level zero and location (0,0). (4) (that is, an overlay must … or is unattached) (5) In figure 7 items with AL000 are … the same relative position to the AL 001.	(1) The attachment level of a displayable segment … (2) … A segment with Display Level 1 (DL001) (the minimum … (3) add after sentence: An attachment level of zero shall be interpreted as "unattached." (4) (That is, an overlay must … or it is unattached) (5) delete sentence	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4, Image data type	Change title	Image data type	Image data	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.1, General	Change text	For the NITF, the image data type segment encompasses … (shades of gray) …	For the NITF, the image data encompasses … (shades of grey) …	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2, Image model	Change text	(1) For the NITF, an image is a rectangular array … (2) A pixel is represented by an n-vector of pixel values; each pixel value representing the quantification of the image sample collected by a specific sensor element for the area represented by the pixel. (3) The i^{th} entry of the pixel (vector is the pixel value for the i^{th} band of the image	(1) For the NITF, an image is a two-dimensional rectangular array … (2) A pixel is represented by an n-vector of sample values; where n corresponds to the number of bands comprising the image. (3) The i^{th} entry of the pixel (vector is the pixel value for the i^{th} band sample of the image	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.2, Blocked images	Change text	The concept of a subimage is introduced here to help discuss blocked images, which extend the image model …	The concept blocked images extends the image model …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.2a, Blocked images	Change text	(1) The idea behind a blocked image is to view it as comprising a rectangular array of uniform, adjoining sub-arrays called blocks. A rectangular tiled floor is a suitable analogy. (2) …array B of sub arrays each of having NPPBV … (3) …The number of columns of blocks is … (4) … the number of rows of blocks is …	(1) The idea behind a blocked image is analogous to a rectangular tiled floor. (2) …array B of sub arrays each having NPPBV … (3) …The number of columns of blocks (number of blocks per row, NBPR) is … (4) … the number of rows of blocks (number of blocks per column, NBPC) is …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2b, Blocked images	Change text	For recording purposes, the image blocks are indexed and ordered sequentially by rows, i.e. B(1,1) … B(1,c); B(2,1) … B(2,c): B(r,1) …B(r,c)	For recording purposes, the image blocks are indexed and ordered sequentially by rows, i.e. B(1,1) … B(1,NBPR); B(2,1) … B(2, NBPR): B(NBPC, 1) …B(NBPC, NBPR)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2c, Blocked images	Change text	The result is that a blocked image may have a block(s) (subarray(s)) comprised of "significant" pixels, those meaningful pixel values from the original image and "pad" pixels (those without meaning or significance to the original image) The remaining pixels are "pad." Figure 11 illustrates this situation.	The result is that a blocked image may have a block(s) (subarray(s)) comprised of pixel values from the original image, and "pad" pixels inserted to meet block boundary conditions.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.3, Blocked image masking	Change text	(1) In order to preclude the loss of logical structure, … an image data mask table structure has been defined. The image data mask table is defined in paragraph 5.4.3.2. The mask block image identifies the location of non-empty and empty blocks so … (2) In figure 13, …	(1) In order to retain logical structure … identifies the location of non-empty and empty blocks so … (2) In figure 12, …	
JH	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.3, Blocked image masking, last sentence	Change text	A blocked image mask may also be used to providean . . .	A blocked image mask may also be used to provide an . . .	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.4, Pad pixel masking	Change text	…figure 12 also demonstrates that a significant number of transparent pixels …	…figure 12 also demonstrates that a significant number of pad pixels …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.4a, Pad pixel masking	Change text	In the example in figure 12, the locations of image blocks would be recorded indicating that those blocks B(1,1); … have pad pixels. … because B(1,4) and B(3,1) are empty …	In the example in figure 12, the locations of image B(1,1); …would be recorded indicating that those blocks have pad pixels. … because B(1,4) and B(4,1) are empty …	Editor's note: Should the new text say: … the location of image *blocks* B(1,1)?
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.4c, Pad pixel masking	Change text	…the image data mask subheader by the Transparent Output Pixel Code (TPXCD). … code is identified in the Transparent Output Pixel Code Length field(TPXCDLNTH).	…the image data mask subheader by the Output Pixel Code field (TPXCD). … code is identified in the Output Pixel Code Length field (TPXCDLNTH).	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.2.4d, Pad pixel masking	Change text	The application may also choose to ignore …	The application may choose to ignore …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.2, Image data mask table	Change text	The image data mask subheader is not recorded for non-masked images.	The image data mask table is not recorded for non-masked images.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2.1, Single band image uncompressed data format	Change paragraph number	5.4.3.3.2.1	5.4.3.3.1.1	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2.2, Multiple band image uncompressed data format	Change paragraph number	5.4.3.3.2.2	5.4.3.3.1.2	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2.2.1, Band sequential	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.4.3.3.2.2.1 (2) …Within each band the data shall be encoded multiple as if it were …	(1) 5.4.3.3.1.2.1 (2) …Within each band the data shall be encoded as if it were …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2.2.2, Band interleaved by pixel	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.4.3.3.2.2.2 (2) Within each block, the multiple band … either interleaved by pixel or by block	(1) 5.4.3.3.1.2.2 (2) delete sentence	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2.2.3, Band interleaved by block	Change paragraph number	(1) 5.4.3.3.2.2.3 (2) Within each band the data shall be encoded multiple as if it were …	(1) 5.4.3.3.1.2.3 (2) delete sentence	
FWG	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2, Compressed image data format	Change text	…the description of the NITFS image compression algorithms in CCITT Recommendation T.4, ISO 10918-1, and (TBD).	…the description of the NITFS image compression algorithms in CCITT Recommendation T.4, ISO/IEC 10918-1, ISO/IEC 10918-3, and MIL-STD-188-199.	
JM	OBE	Paragraph 5.4.3.3.2, Compressed image data format	Question/Comment	Is the TBD for binary compression? I found no other reference to binary compression. For example, there is no paragraph similar to 5.4.3.4 and 5.4.3.5 describing binary look-up tables.		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.4, Gray scale look-up tables (LUT)	Change title and text	(1) Gray scale look-up tables (LUT). (2) The presence of color LUTs is optional for 24-bit per pixel … with a designated true color value.	(1) Grey scale look up tables (LUT) (2) Delete these last two sentences.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.4.3.5	Add text at end of paragraph		The presence of color LUTs is optional for 24 bit per pixel (true color) images. Pseudo-color (e.g. 8-bit per pixel color images) shall contain a LUT to correlate each pixel value with a designated true color value.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.5, Graphic data type	Change title and text	(1) Graphic data type (2) The graphic data type is used in the NITF to store a two-dimensional graphic segment represented ….A graphic item may be black and white, gray scale, or color.	(1) Graphic data (2) Graphic data is used in the NITF to store a two-dimensional information represented ….A graphic may be black and white, grey scale, or color.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.5.1, Graphic subheader	Change text	The format for a graphic item is detailed in table A-5.	The format for a graphic subheader is detailed in table A-5.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.5.2, Graphic data format	Change text	For purposes of this document, the graphic format is CGM as described in ISO/IC 8632: 1992, Information …	The graphic format is CGM as described in ISO/IC 8632-1, Information …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.6, Text data type	Change title and text	(1) Text data type. (2) The text information type shall be used to store a file or store a textual based file…Text items are intended to convey…	(1) Text data. (2) Text data shall be used to store …Text is intended to convey…	
FWG	I	Paragraphs 5.6.1, 5.6.1.1, 5.6.1.1.1, 5.6.1.1.2, 5.6.1.2	Modify these definitions based on the updated information in the 12 Dec 96 version of NSIF			

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
ED	I	Paragraph 5.6.1, Representation of textual information	Change text	(1) (e.g. word processor formtted text). (2) The three lexical lev3els are:	(1) (e.g. word processor formatted text). (2) The three lexical levels are:	
JM		Paragraph 5.6.1.1, Basic character set	Comment	There is no discussion of BCS-N (Numeric Format)		
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.6.1.1, Basic character set	Change text	(1) change all occurrences of ISO/IEC 10646 (2) BCS can also be used for text data.	(1) ISO/IEC 10646-1 (2) delete sentence	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.6.1.1.2, BCS-extended (BCS-E)	Change paragraph number and title	5.6.1.1.2 BCS - extended (BCS-E)	5.6.1.2 Basic character set - extended (BCS-E)	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.6.1.2, Universal Multiple Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.6.1.2 (2) change all occurrences of ISO/IEC 10646 (3) (last sentence),… defined for BCS-A above	(1) 5.6.1.3 (2) ISO/IEC 10646-1 (3) … defined for BCS above.	
JM		Paragraph 5.7	Question	Why do mapping extensions show up in the basic document when no other extensions do?		
FWG	I	Paragraph 5.7, all subparagraphs and table I and table II.	delete text			
JM	OBE	Paragraph 5.7.2, NITF file containing georeferenced image, matrix, or raster map data	Comment	The Digital Graphic Information Exchange Standard (DIGEST) does not appear in the list of references.		
JM	OBE	Paragraph 5.7.5, Generic tagged extension mechanism	Comment	This paragraph says it summarizes the information in paragraph 5.8.1.2 “for ease of reference:” actually, it contains more detail. I suggest eliminating the duplication.		
FWG	OBE	Table II, Controlled tagged record extension format	Delete CEVER Field and Change text	CETAG SIZE - 5 CEL VALUE RANGE - 00001-99999	CETAG SIZE - 6 CEL VALUE RANGE - 00001-99988	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8, Future expansion	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8 (2) change references to paragraphs 5.8.1.1, 5.8.1.2, and 5.8.1.3.1	(1) 5.7 (2) 5.7.1.1, 5.7.1.2, and 5.7.1.3.1	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1, Tagged record extensions	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8.1 (2) … formatting descriptions in paragraphs 5.8.1.1 through 5.8.1.3	(1) 5.7.1 (2) … formatting description in paragraphs 5.7.1.1 and 5.7.1.2	
FWG	I	FIGURE 13, Tagged record and data extension segment formats	Divide Figure 13 into 2 figures. The new Figure 13 will be what is currently in the NITF file header record column. The new figure will be the Data extension and Each DES Contains columns, and will be placed following paragraph 5.8.1.3			
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.1, Registered extensions	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8.1.1 (2) These extensions are user-defined, and the six … (3) … Data Extension Segment (see paragraph 5.8.1.3 and subparagraphs) …	(1) 5.7.1.1 (2) These extensions are user-defined. The six … (3) … Data Extension Segment (see paragraph 5.7.1.3 and subparagraphs) …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.2, Controlled extensions	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8.1.2 (2) … in a Data Extension Segment (see paragraph 5.8.1.3 and subparagraphs) …	(1) 5.7.1.2 (2) … in a Data Extension Segment (see paragraph 5.7.1.3 and subparagraphs) …	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.3, Encapsulated extensions	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8.1.3 (2) … the tag versions are controlled with the ISMC. (3) … and shall conform to the DES structure.	(1) 5.7.1.3 (2) … the tag versions are controlled with the tag registration process. (3) … and shall conform to the DES structure in figure 14.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.3.1, Data extension segment structure	Change paragraph number and title	(1) 5.8.1.3.1 (2) Data extension segment structure	(1) 5.7.1.3.1 (2) DES structure	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.3.2, Use of DES	Change paragraph number	(1) 5.8.1.3.2	(1) 5.7.1.3.2	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.1.3.3, Reserved DES tags	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 5.8.1.3.3 (2) … to appear in a DES (see paragraphs 5.8.1.1 and 5.8.1.2) … (3) …DESOFLOW …	(1) 5.7.1.3.3 (2) … to appear in a DES (see paragraphs 5.7.1.1 and 5.7.1.2) … (3) …DESOFLW …	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 5.8.2, Reserved extension segments	Change Paragraph number	5.8.2	5.7.2	
JM		Paragraph 5.8.2, Reserved extension segments	Comment	Either reformat the long strings of nines, or change the wording to say …nearly ten million bytes …of nearly 10,000 bytes …		
JM	I	Paragraph 6.1.2, Example file	Comment	Table A-1 defines the NITF file header, it does not show the contents of the fields in the header of a *sample* NITF file.		
ED	I	Paragraph 6.1.2, Example file	Change text	Table A-1 shows …	TABLE I shows …	
FWG	I	Paragraph 6.1.2, Example file	Change text	Table A-1 shows the contents of the fields in the header of a sample NITF file	Table A-1 shows the contents of the fields in the header of an example NITF file…	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.1.2, Example file	Change text	(1) …NITF file composed of one base image, one inset image overlay, five graphic overlays … (2) Figure 14 shows the sample file … (3) ..items in the sample file are shown in tables III through XI.	(1) …NITF file composed of two image segments (one base image, one inset image), five graphic overlays … (2) Figure 15 shows the sample file … (3) ..items in the sample file are shown in tables I through IX.	
ED	I	Table III	Change table number	TABLE III. Example NITF file header	TABLE I. Example NITF file header	
FWG	I	Table III, CLEVEL field	Change text	(1) NITF HEADER FIELD: Compliance Level (CLEVEL) (2) FORMAT: 04	(1) NITF HEADER FIELD: Complexity Level (CLEVEL) (2) FORMAT: 05	
JM	I	Table III, CLEVEL field	Change text	Compliance Level (CLEVEL)	Complexity Level (CLEVEL)	
JM	I	Table III, FTITLE field	Comment	Correct the arithmetic error in the comment for File Title		
ED	I	Table III, NSIF File Header Length (HL)	Change title	NSIF File Header Length (HL)	NITF File Header Length (HL)	
NSIF	I	Table IV, Example image subheader of the base image	Change table number and title	Table IV. Example image subheader of the base image	Table II. Example of the first image subheader	
FWG	I	Table IV, ICORDS field	Change text	(1) FORMAT: N (2) COMMENT: 1 character - indicates no geo location coordinates	(1) FORMAT: (N was deleted and entry is now blank) (2) COMMENT: space - indicates no geo location coordinates	
NSIF	I	Table IV, Image Comment 3 (ICOM3) field	Change text	COMMENT: 46 characters followed by 34 spaces - 80 total characters	COMMENT: 44 characters followed by 36 spaces - 80 total characters	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.1.2.2.1, Explanation of the first image subheader	Change text	The first image or subimage has … Its subheader is shown in table IV.	The first image has … Its subheader is shown in table II.	
NSIF	I	Table V, Example image subheader of the first inset image	Change table number and title	Table V. Example image subheader of the first inset image	Table III. Example of the second image subheader	
FWG	I	Table V, ICORDS field	Change text	(1) FORMAT: N (2) COMMENT: 1 character - indicates no geo location coordinates	(1) FORMAT: (N was deleted and entry is now blank) (2) COMMENT: space - indicates no geo location coordinates	
ED	I	Table VI, Graphic subheader for the first graphic	Change table number	Table VI. Graphic subheader for the first graphic	Table IV. Graphic subheader for the first graphic	
ED	I	Table VII, Graphic subheader for the second graphic	Change table number	Table VII. Graphic subheader for the second graphic	Table V. Graphic subheader for the second graphic	
ED	I	Table VIII, Graphic subheader for the third graphic	Change table number	Table VIII. Graphic subheader for the third graphic	Table VI. Graphic subheader for the third graphic	
ED	I	Table IX, Graphic subheader for the fourth graphic	Change table number	Table IX. Graphic subheader for the fourth graphic	Table VII. Graphic subheader for the fourth graphic	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.1.2.3.4, Explanation of the fourth graphic subheader	Change text	It is the Major Test Facility text.	It is the MAJOR TEST FACILITY text.	
ED	I	Table X, Graphic subheader for the fifth graphic	Change table number	Table X. Graphic subheader for the fifth graphic	Table VIII Graphic subheader for the fifth graphic	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.1.2.3.4, Explanation of the fifth graphic subheader	Change paragraph number and text	(1) 6.1.2.3.4 (2) It is the Communications NODE annotation …	(1) 6.1.2.3.5 (2) It is the COMMUNICATIONS NODE annotation …	
ED	I	Table XI, Text subheader for the text document	Change table number	Table XI. Text subheader for the text document	Table IX. Text subheader for the text document	
ED	I	Paragraph 6.1.2.4.1, Explanation of the first text subheader	Change text	Its subheader is shown in Table XI.	Its subheader is shown in Table IX.	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.2, Product considerations	Change text	… use potentially any combination and permutation of NITF file format options ..	… use potentially any combination of NITF file format options ..	
NSIF	I	Paragraph 6.2.1.1, General	Change text	… under one of the concepts described in the following paragraphs	… under one of the following concepts.	
JH		Paragraphs 6.2.1.1.4 and 6.2.1.5	Question	According to these paragraphs, “The correlation of multiple NITF files in a single product must be explicitly and unambiguously defined in a product specification.” What is the definition of a “product specification”? Is it a companion file? Is there a specific naming convention imposed?		
ED	I	Paragraph 6.2.1.2, Single file, single base image	Change text	Figure 15 provides a representative …	Figure 16 provides a representative …	
ED	I	FIGURE 15. Single file, single base image	Change figure number	FIGURE 15. Single file, single base image	FIGURE 16. Single file, single base image	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
ED	I	Paragraph 6.2.1.3, Single file, multiple images	Change text	Figure 16 provides a representative …	Figure 17 provides a representative …	
ED	I	FIGURE 16. Single file, multiple images	Change figure number	FIGURE 16. Single file, multiple images	FIGURE 17. Single file, multiple images	
ED	I	Table XII. Sample NITF file structure	Change table number	Table XII. Sample NITF file structure	Table X. Sample NITF file structure	
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, CLEVEL Field	Change text	VALUE RANGE: BCS-A, 01-99	VALUE RANGE: BCS-N, 01-99	
JM		Appendix A, Table A-1, CLEVEL Field	Change text	BCS-A, 01-99	BCS-N Integer	
NSIF		Appendix A, Table A-1, CLEVEL Field	Change text	NAME: … assigned in accordance with certification requirements …	NAME: … assigned in accordance with complexity requirements …	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, STYPE Field	Change text	System type or capability. This field is reserved for future use and shall be filled with BCS spaces (code 0x20). … profile of ISO 12087-5.	Standard type or capability. A BCS character string of the form BF01 which indicates that this file is formatted using ISO/IEC 12087-5. … profile of ISO/IEC 12087-5.	
JM		Appendix A, Table A-1, STYPE Field	Question	What is BF01 for a value range?		
NIMA		Appendix A, Table A-1, NITF File Header, File Date and Time Field	Change back to original field value	VALUE RANGE: CCYYMMDDHHMMSS	VALUE RANGE: DDHHMMSSZMONYY	We feel that a more cost effective way to handle this is to leave the field defined as is and to create a smart sorter routing. A smart sorter routine could be implemented that would know that 00 is greater than 99 and therefore, only the receiving system would have to make a change versus having to change the producing and receiving systems.
JM		Appendix A, Table A-1, FDT Field	Comment	I suggest that you mention the old format that contains an explicit "Z" - since FHDR allows version 02.00, the old format will still be used, and the reader will have to correctly interpret it.		
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, FSDWNG Field	Change text	(2) the code "999999" when the originating agency's determination is required (OADR). If this field is all BCS spaces (code 0x20), it shall imply that …	(2) all BCS spaces (code 0x20) to imply that….	
JM	NI	Appendix A, Table A-1, FSDWNG Field	Change text	(2) the code "999999" when the originating agency's determination is required (OADR)	Delete	OADR is no longer valid
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMI Field	Change text	NOTE: LISHnnn and LInnn fields repeat in pairs such that LISH001, LI01, LISH002, LI002; …..LISHnnn LInnn	NOTE: LISHnnn and LInnn fields repeat in pairs such that LISH001, LI01, LISH002, LI002; …..LISHnnn, LInnn	Editor's note: should LI01 be changed to LI001?

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
JM	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMI Field	Change text	NOTE: LISHnnn and LInnn fields repeat in pairs such that LISH001, LI01, LISH002, LI002; …..LISHnnn LInnn	NOTE: LISHnnn and LInnn fields repeat in pairs such that LISH001, LI01, LISH002, LI002; …..LISHnnn, LInnn	Editor's note: should LI01 be changed to LI001?
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMS Field	Change text	NOTE: LSSHnnn and LSnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LSSH001, LS00; LSSH001, LS002; …..LSSHnnn LSnnn	NOTE: LSSHnnn and LSnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LSSH001, LS00; LSSH001, LS002; …..LSSHnnn, LSnnn	Editor's note: should LS00 be changed to LS001, and should the 2nd LSSH001 be changed to LSSH002?
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMT Field	Change text	NOTE: LTSHnnn and LTnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LTSH001, LT00; LTSH001, LT002; …..LTSHnnn LTnnn	NOTE: LTSHnnn and LTnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LTSH001, LT00; LTSH001, LT002; …..LTSHnnn, LTnnn	Editor's note: should LT00 be changed to LT001, and should the 2nd LTSH001 be changed to LTSH002?
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMDES Field	Change text	NOTE: LDSHnnn and LDnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LDSH001, LD00; LDSH001, LD002; …..LDSHnnn LDnnn	NOTE: LDSHnnn and LDnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LDSH001, LD00; LDSH001, LD002; …..LDSHnnn, LDnnn	Editor's note: should LD00 be changed to LD001, and should the 2nd LDSH001 be changed to LDSH002?
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, NOTE after the NUMRES Field	Change text	NOTE: LRESHnnn and LREnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LRESH001, LRE00; LRESH001, LRE002; …..LRESHnnn LREnnn	NOTE: LRESHnnn and LREnnn fields repeat in pairs such that LRESH001, LRE00; LRESH001, LRE002; …..LRESHnnn, LREnnn	Editor's note: should LRE00 be changed to LRE001, and should the 2nd LRESH001 be changed to LRESH002?
ED	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, LSSHnnn Field	Change text	… counting from the first graphic (nnn = 0001) …	… counting from the first graphic (nnn = 001) …	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-1, UDHDL Field	Change text	(1) NAME: This field shall contain … in the UDHD field. (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000-99999 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) NAME: delete sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000 or 00003-99999 (3) NAME: add sentence: … are included in the file. If a registered tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the registered tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.1) appearing in the UDHD field plus 3 bytes (length of UDHOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	
NSIF		Appendix A, Table A-1, XHDL Field	Change text	(1) NAME: This field shall contain … one another. (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000-99999 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) NAME: delete sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000 or 00003-99999 (3) NAME: add sentence: … included in the NITF header. If a controlled tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the controlled tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.2) appearing in the XHD field plus 3 bytes (length of XHDLOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	
JM		Appendix A, Table A-3, PVTYPE Field	Comment	IEEE 32-bit floating point representation is neither explained nor given a reference.		
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, ICAT Field	Change text	Valid categories are VIS for visible imagery, …	Valid categories include VIS for visible imagery, …	
NSIF		Appendix A, Table A-3, ICORDS Field	Change text		NAME: add after last sentence: If no coordinate system is identified, the space (BCS 0x20) shall be used.	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF		Appendix A, Table A-3, IGEOLO Field	Change text	(1) NAME: Plain UTM coordinates use the format ZZeeeeennnnn where "ZZ" represents the UTM zone number, … (2) UTM expressed in MGRS use format zzXYZeeeeennnnn where "zzXYZ represents the zone, band and 100… (3) VALUE RANGE: zzXYZeeeeennnnn or Zzeeeeennnnn	(1) NAME: : Plain UTM coordinates use the format zzeeeeennnnn where "zz" represents the UTM zone number, … (2) UTM expressed in MGRS use format zzBJKeeeeennnnn where "zzBJK represents the zone, band and 100… (3) VALUE RANGE: zzBJKeeeeennnnn or zzeeeeennnnn	
NIMA		Appendix A, Table A-3, NITF Image Subheader, IC Field	Replace C0 flag	Value Range: NC, NM, C1. C3, C4, C5, M3, or M4	Value Range: NC, NM, C1, C3, C4, C5, M3, or M4	RE use and DE will use this field to indicate to other systems that the 1.3 TFRD file has been NITF encapsulated. By removing this field, there is limited capability for migration systems, DDPO strongly recommends that this flag remain in the documentation
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, NITF Image Subheader, IC Field	Change text	NAME: … in CCITT Recommendation T-4, ISO 10918-1, ISO 10918-3, MIL-STD-188-198 and …	NAME: … in ITU-T T-4, AMD2 08/95, ISO/IEC 10918-1, ISO/IEC 10918-3, MIL-STD-188-198 and …	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, NITF Image Subheader, COMRAT Field	Change text	(1) NAME: CCITT Recommendation T-4 (2) NAME: If the value in IC is C3 or M3, … to identify the default quantization tables. (3) NAME: … when the tables are not embedded in the…JPEG quantization tables are embedded in the data stream, the value of this field shall be 00.0. (4) NAME: Explanation of these codes can be …	(1) NAME: ITU-T T-4, AMD2 08/95 (2) NAME: If the value in IC is C3 or M3, … to identify the embedded quantization tables. (3) The value of this field shall be 00.0. (4) NAME: Explanation of these embedded tables can be …	
FWG	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, COMRAT Field, last paragraph	Change text	(TBD)	ISO/IEC 10918-3	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, IREPBANDnn Field	Change text	(1) NAME: add sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: Y, Cb, Cr, 01-09 (TBA for location grids)	(1) NAME: … the use of this field is user defined. If the IREP field contains the value "2D," this field shall contain "LX" or "LY." (2) VALUE RANGE: Y, Cb, Cr, 01-09, LX, LY	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, IMODE Field, last line	Change text	NAME: …, band interleaved by block, or band,	NAME: …, band interleaved by block or band interleaved by pixel.	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, UDIDL Field	Change text	(1) NAME: This field shall contain … in the UDID field. (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000-99999 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) NAME: delete sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000 or 00003-99999 (3) NAME: add sentence: … are included in the file. If a registered tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the registered tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.1) appearing in the UDID field plus 3 bytes (length of UDOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3, IXSHDL Field	Change text	(1) (see paragraph 5.8.1.2) (2)VALUE RANGE: 00000-99999 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) (see paragraph 5.7.1.2) (2)VALUE RANGE: 00000 or 00003-99999 (3) NAME: add sentence: … are included in the image subheader. If a controlled tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the controlled tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.2) appearing in the IXSHD field plus 3 bytes (length of IXSOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), IMDATOFF Field	Change text	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer: 0 to 2^{32}-1	VALUE RANGE: Binary integer: 0000 to 2^{32}-1	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), BMRLNTH	Change text	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 0 = No Block mask record; 4 = Block mask records (4 bytes each) are present	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 00 = No Block mask record; 04 = Block mask records (4 bytes each) are present	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), TMRLNTH	Change text	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 0 = No Pad pixel mask record; 4 = Pad pixel records (4 bytes each) are present	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 00 = No Pad pixel mask record; 04 = Pad pixel records (4 bytes each) are present	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), TPXCDLNTH	Change text	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 0 = No pad pixels; or pad pixel code length in bits (01-16)	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer; 00 = No pad pixels; or pad pixel code length in bits (01-16)	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), TPXCD	Change text	VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer:	VALUE RANGE: Binary integer:	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), BMRnBNDm	Change text	(1) NAME: Block Mask Record n, Band m (2) VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer:	(1) NAME: Block n, Band m (2) VALUE RANGE: Binary integer:	
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-3(A), TMRnBNDm	Change text	(1) NAME: Transparent Pixel Mask Record n, Band m. This field shall contain the n^{th} Transparent Pixel Mask Record for band m. (2) NAME: … if block n contains transparent pixels, or 0xFFFFFFFF to indicate that this block does not contain transparent pixels. (3) VALUE RANGE: Unsigned integer:	(1) NAME: Pad Pixel n, Band m. This field shall contain the n^{th} Pad Pixel for band m. (2) NAME: … if block n contains pad pixels, or 0xFFFFFFFF to indicate that this block does not contain pad pixels. (3) VALUE RANGE: Binary integer:	
JM		Appendix A, Table A-5, SRES1 Field	Comment	Since the field is reserved, the value range is the default value, zeros.		
JM		Appendix A, Table A-5, SLOC Field	Comment	The notation in the value range (i.e. - 9999#rrrrr#99999) is non-standard, and unclear. (what do the '#' symbols signify?)		Editor's note: This could reflect a translation error with the printer output of a soft copy file.
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-5, SXSHDL Field	Change text	(1) NAME: This field shall contain …appearing in the SXSHD field. (2) VALUE RANGE: BCS-N integer 00000-09999 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) NAME: delete sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: BCS-N integer 00000 or 00003-00973 (3) NAME: after …included in a graphic subheader, add sentence:. If a controlled tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the controlled tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.2) appearing in the SXSHD field plus 3 bytes (length of SXSOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
NSIF	I	Appendix A, Table A-6, TXSHDL Field	Change text	(1) NAME: This field shall contain …appearing in the TXSHD field. (2) VALUE RANGE: 00000-09717 (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.8.1.3.1)	(1) NAME: delete sentence (2) VALUE RANGE: BCS-N integer 00000 or 00003-09717 (3) NAME: add sentence: …included in a graphic subheader. If a controlled tagged record extension exists, the field shall contain the sum of the length of all the controlled tagged record extensions (see paragraph 5.7.1.2) appearing in the TXSHD field plus 3 bytes (length of TXSOFL field). (4) NAME: (see paragraph 5.7.1.3.1)	
ED		Appendix A, Table A-7				Editor's note: Should the note below the table say: As indicated in REL or CEL field?
ED	I	Appendix B, Paragraph B.4.5 User defined header and user defined image subheader data	Change text	Before use, tags shall be registered with ISMC according to …	Before use, tags shall be registered with the JITC according to …	
ED	I	Appendix B, Paragraph B.4.5.1, Handling the extended headers and subheaders	Change text	Replace all instances of ISMC with JITC		
JM		Appendix B, Paragraph B.4.5.1	Comment	Needs rewriting. The working confused entire headers and subheaders with specific fields contained therein (for example - by *defining extended headers and subheaders, …These fields* and *Five extended headers are defined…They are the Extended Header Data (XHD)*). Also confuses by switching from *extended header byte count* to *extended header count*.		
JM		Appendix B, Paragraph B.4.8	Comment	This paragraph runs on from the equation in B.4.7.		
JH	I	Appendix B, Paragraph B.4.8.1.1	Change text	Slant Bar code 2f	Slant Bar code 2F	
FWG	I	Appendix C	Deleted			
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Table C-2	Comment	All Grids should have a common number of rows and columns, and this should be specified globally for all grids just above the BAD tag.		
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Table C-2	Comment	We feel that LOD, LAD, LSO, PSO, NCOLS, NROWS should all be moved and they should all be constrained for multiple-image grid files (if you have multiple grids, it is our opinion that these variables should all be the same for grid 1 to grid n rather than allowing them to be different for each of the possible grids).		
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Table C-4	Comment	A rotation tag is needed for the MAPLO Table		
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Table C-5	Comment	Registration points each need a CE/LE accuracy statement, the % of the accuracy statement and if possible the covariance. This is the restatement of a global concern as it applies to the SDE's here.		
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Tables C-6, C-7 and C-8	Comment	Accuracy Schema - Tables C-6, C-7, and C-8 do not address the accuracy of an image. Imagery accuracy is produced relative to the ray, and we need a method for propagating errors before we can assign an accuracy to an image.		
JH	OBE	Appendix C, Table C-8	Comment	It is not readily apparent how one determines if the data in the LON and LAT tags are DEG or M. Believe an additional tag of size 1 needs to be in this table and it specifies if the data is DEG or M. If the theory was to use the number of trailing decimal places, this will not work with floating point representation.		

ORIG	DISP	LOCATION	PROPOSED ACTION	OLD TEXT	NEW TEXT	RATIONALE
FWG	I	Appendix D	Deleted			
FWG	I	Appendix E	Deleted			
FWG	I	Appendix F	Deleted			